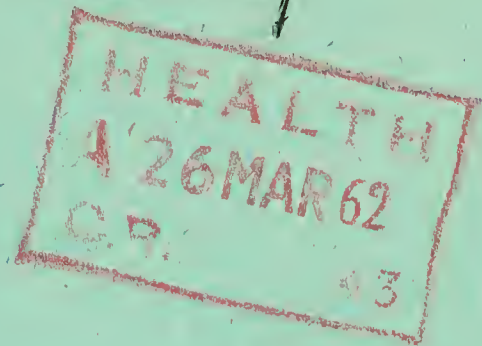


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Southwick Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1960

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Southwick Urban District Council

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OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
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ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

As at May, 1960

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|------------------------|
| Chairman | .. | Councillor J.H. Munn |
| Vice-Chairman | .. | Councillor J. Mann |
| Chairman of the Council | | Councillor D.R.E. Hale |
| | | Councillor E.C. Davis |
| | " | T.H. Porter |
| | " | A. Slater |
| | " | Mrs. I.J. Sweet |

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

As at 31st December, 1960

| | | |
|---------------------------|----|---|
| Medical Officer of Health | .. | Rosetta C. Barker, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. |
| Public Health Inspector | .. | T.A. Eardley, Cert.S.I.B. |
| Clerical Staff | .. | Miss J. Jordan. |
| | .. | Mrs Lewis (part-time). |



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Telephone: Shoreham-by-Sea
4242.

Public Health Department,
St. Wilfrid's,
Ham Road,
Shoreham-by-Sea,
Sussex.

November, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Southwick.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1960.

Vital Statistics. The mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar General was 11,740 persons - that is 100 more than in the previous year.

The total number of live births was 153 (15.6 in 1959) and the corrected birth rate is 14.72 as compared with a birth rate of 17.1 for England and Wales.

There were 76 male deaths and 64 female deaths, making a total of 140 deaths from all causes. The comparable figures for the previous year were 73, 95, and 168. The corrected death rate was 9.99 as compared with a rate for England and Wales of 11.5 (12.12 and 11.6 respectively in 1959). The number of deaths of infants under one year was 2 (2 in 1959). There were no maternal deaths.

Infectious Diseases. There were 4 new cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs and 1 case of Paralytic Poliomyelitis.

In 1960 by the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1960, Anthrax was added to the list of infectious diseases notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health.

Joint Committee on Atmospheric Pollution. During the year complaints continued about the alleged coal dust nuisance in the district. The Joint Committee visited both the Power Station and the Gas Works where large stocks of coal and coke are kept, in an endeavour to find a solution to the problem of coal dust in the atmosphere.

Dr. Chadwick, the Medical Officer of Health of Hove, and I made a special visit to the Gas works for the purpose of discussing certain proposals which it was thought might alleviate the problem. These proposals included increasing the height of the wall surrounding the

coal dumps and the installation of some form of sprinkler to damp down the coal and coke. The Board's Officers however, maintained that neither of the suggestions could be implemented, the former because of the great expense which would be incurred and the second because of the danger of internal combustion.

I wish to express my thanks to the members of the Council for their help and support and to the officers of the other departments for their co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROSETTA C. BARKER,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Southwick is a small urban district on the south coast, situated four miles west of Brighton.

The eastern arm of Shoreham Harbour, known locally as "The Canal", forms the southern boundary of the district. On the strip of land south of the Canal are situated the Electricity Works of the British Electricity Authority and the works of the South Eastern Gas Board. The sheltered water of the Canal is used as a harbour by private yachts.

The chief industries in the town are electricity production, dyeing, sheet metal work and lingerie manufacturing.

GENERAL STATISTICS

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Area in acres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,127 |
| Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid-year 1960) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,740 |
| Population (Census 1951) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,718 |
| Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1960 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £335,555 |
| Sum represented by a penny rate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £1,378 |
| No. of inhabited houses at the end of 1960 according to Rate Book | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,963 |
| Rainfall for the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46.47" |

VITAL STATISTICS

These are calculated on estimated mid-year Home Population of 11,740.

Births

| | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Live Births | | | |
| Legitimate | 72 | 75 | 147 |
| Illegitimate | <u>2</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>6</u> |
| | <u>74</u> | <u>79</u> | <u>153</u> |
| L.B.R. per 1,000 population | | 13.03 | |
| L.B.R. after applying Area Comparability factor | | 14.72 | |
| Illegitimate Live Birth % of total Live Births | | 3.92% | |

| | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Still Births | | | |
| Legitimate | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Illegitimate | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| | <u>1</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>3</u> |
| Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live Births and Still Births | | 19.23 | |

| | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Total Live and Still Births | | | |
| Legitimate | 73 | 77 | 150 |
| Illegitimate | <u>2</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>6</u> |
| | <u>75</u> | <u>81</u> | <u>156</u> |

L.B.R. = Live Birth Rate.

S.B.R. = Still Birth Rate.

Infant Deaths (under 1 year)

| | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Legitimate | 2 | - | 2 |
| Illegitimate | - | -- | - |
| | <u>2</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>2</u> |

Infant Mortality Rates

| | | |
|---|------|-------|
| Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births | | 13.07 |
| Legitimate deaths per 1,000 total legitimate live births | | 13.60 |
| Illegitimate deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births | | NIL |

| | | |
|---|------|-------|
| <u>Neonatal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births | | 13.07 |
|---|------|-------|

| | | |
|--|------|-------|
| <u>Early Neonatal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births | | 13.07 |
|--|------|-------|

| | | |
|---|------|-------|
| <u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births | | 32.05 |
|---|------|-------|

| | | |
|--|------|-----|
| <u>Maternal Mortality</u> (including abortion) | | NIL |
|--|------|-----|

| | | | | |
|------------|------|------|------|-----|
| All Deaths | | | | 140 |
|------------|------|------|------|-----|

| | | |
|---|------|-------|
| Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 population | | 11.92 |
|---|------|-------|

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| Death Rate after applying Area Comparability factor | | 9.99 |
|--|------|------|

CAUSES OF DEATH

| | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Tuberculosis, respiratory | - | - | - |
| 2. Tuberculosis, other | - | - | - |
| 3. Syphilitic disease | - | - | - |
| 4. Diphtheria | - | - | - |
| 5. Whooping Cough | - | - | - |
| 6. Meningococcal Infections | - | - | - |
| 7. Acute Poliomyelitis | - | - | - |
| 8. Measles | - | - | - |
| 9. Other infective and parasitic disease | 1 | - | 1 |
| 10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus | 5 | - | 5 |
| 12. Malignant neoplasm, breast | - | 3 | 3 |
| 13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus | - | - | - |
| 14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| 15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia | - | 1 | 1 |
| 16. Diabetes | - | 2 | 2 |
| 17. Vascular lesions of nervous system | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| 18. Coronary Disease and Angina | 18 | 8 | 26 |
| 19. Hypertension with heart disease | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| 20. Other heart disease | 13 | 15 | 28 |
| 21. Other circulatory disease | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 22. Influenza | - | - | - |
| 23. Pneumonia | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 24. Bronchitis | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 25. Other diseases of respiratory system | 1 | - | 1 |
| 26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 1 | - | 1 |
| 27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | 1 | - | 1 |
| 28. Nephritis and nephrosis | 2 | - | 2 |
| 29. Hyperplasia of prostate | - | - | - |
| 30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | - | - | - |
| 31. Congenital malformations | 1 | - | 1 |
| 32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| 33. Motor Vehicle accidents | 1 | - | 1 |
| 34. All other accidents | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 35. Suicide | 2 | - | 2 |
| 36. Homicide | - | - | - |
| | <u>76</u> | <u>64</u> | <u>140</u> |

The Area Comparability takes account of the age and sex distribution of the population, and its use enables comparisons to be made with the crude rate for England and Wales, or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other district

Below I give certain statistics for England and Wales for comparison -

| | | | | <u>Southwick</u> | <u>England & Wales</u> |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|------------------|--------------------------------|
| * Live Birth Rate | .. | .. | .. | 14.72 | 17.1 |
| Still Birth Rate | .. | .. | .. | 19.23 | 19.8 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | .. | .. | .. | 13.07 | 21.9 |
| Neonatal Death Rate | .. | .. | .. | 13.07 | 15.6 |
| Maternal Nortality | .. | .. | .. | 0.0 | 0.39 |
| Perinatal Death Rate | .. | .. | .. | 32.05 | 32.9 |
| * Death Rate | .. | .. | .. | 9.9 | 11.5 |

* Area Comparability factor has been applied.

Vital Statistics for the years 1948/1960 (inclusive).

Vital Statistics for the years 1948/1960 (inclusive) are shown in the table on the next page.

Infant Deaths There were 2 deaths of infants under 1 year.
The cause in both cases was Prematurity and the ages were respectively 1 hour and 2 days.

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS - 1948/1960

| YEAR | Est. Population | NO. OF BIRTHS | | | Crude Birth Rate | NO. OF DEATHS | | | Crude Death Rate | Infant Death Rate | | | |
|------|-----------------|---------------|----|-------|------------------|----------------|----|-------|------------------|-------------------|-----|-------|-------|
| | | Legitimate M | F | Total | | Illegitimate M | F | Total | | | | | |
| 1948 | 10,690 | 94 | 60 | 154 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 15.1 | 54 | 63 | 117 | 10.9 | 19.0 |
| 1949 | 10,650 | 69 | 62 | 131 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 13.2 | 67 | 67 | 134 | 12.6 | 43.0 |
| 1950 | 10,800 | 81 | 64 | 145 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 15.0 | 69 | 69 | 138 | 12.8 | 30.9 |
| 1951 | 10,690 | 71 | 67 | 138 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 13.4 | 65 | 69 | 134 | 12.5 | 6.9 |
| 1952 | 10,680 | 71 | 69 | 140 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 13.9 | 64 | 70 | 134 | 12.5 | Nil |
| 1953 | 10,830 | 56 | 71 | 127 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 12.2 | 56 | 64 | 120 | 11.9 | 15.1 |
| 1954 | 11,010 | 69 | 72 | 141 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 13.6 | 68 | 68 | 136 | 12.4 | 33.3 |
| 1955 | 11,100 | 71 | 70 | 141 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 13.1 | 65 | 68 | 133 | 12.0 | 20.6 |
| 1956 | 11,250 | 71 | 75 | 146 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 13.4 | 80 | 75 | 155 | 13.8 | 19.9 |
| 1957 | 11,410 | 73 | 65 | 138 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12.8 | 73 | 66 | 139 | 12.2 | 54.4 |
| 1958 | 11,500 | 86 | 81 | 167 | - | 1 | 1 | 14.6 | 67 | 57 | 124 | 10.8 | 17.8 |
| 1959 | 11,640 | 69 | 77 | 146 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 13.4 | 73 | 95 | 168 | 14.43 | 12.82 |
| 1960 | 11,740 | 72 | 75 | 147 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 13.03 | 76 | 64 | 140 | 11.92 | 13.07 |

SECTION II - PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases were notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health -

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Anthrax | Plague |
| Cholera | Pneumonia, Acute Primary |
| Diphtheria | Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal |
| Dysentery | Poliomyelitis |
| Encephalitis (Acute) | Puerperal Pyrexia |
| Erysipelas | Relapsing Fever |
| Food Poisoning (or suspected Food Poisoning) | Smallpox |
| Malaria | Tuberculosis |
| Measles | Typhoid Fever |
| Meningococcal Infection | Typhus |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | Whooping Cough |
| Paratyphoid Fever | Scarlet Fever |

Anthrax has been notifiable only since 1st December, 1960, when The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Amendment Regulations 1960 - Anthrax - came into operation. These Regulations include Anthrax with the diseases which were made notifiable by the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953. Any medical practitioner attending on or called to visit a patient suffering from Anthrax is required to send notification thereof to the Medical Officer of Health.

Below are given the figures for notification of infectious diseases in the district during the year 1960 -

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|---------------------------|----|
| Dysentery | 1 | Pneumonia | 8 |
| Erysipelas | 3 | Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) | 1 |
| Food Poisoning | 1 | Scarlet Fever | 14 |
| Measles | 47 | Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) | 4 |
| | | Whooping Cough | 18 |

On the next two pages are tables giving :-

- (a) Details of notifications in age groups.
- (b) Monthly summary of infectious disease.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS 1960

| Infectious Disease | Under 1 year | 1 - year | 2 - years | 3 - " | 4 - " | 5 - 9 " | 10-14 " | 15-19 " | 20-34 " | 35-44 " | 45-64 " | 65 years and over | Age Unknown | Totals |
|------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------|--------|
| Dysentery | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Erysipelas | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Food Poisoning | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Measles | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 47 |
| Pneumonia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| Poliomyelitis | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Scarlet Fever | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| Whooping Cough | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 |
| Totals | 1 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 45 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 97 |

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1960

| Infectious Disease | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Totals |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Dysentery | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Erysipelas | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 3 |
| Food Poisoning | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Measles | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | 7 | 36 | 47 |
| Pneumonia | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Polio myelitis | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Scarlet Fever | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 14 |
| Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 4 |
| Whooping Cough | 1 | 10 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 18 |
| Totals | 3 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 40 | 97 |

SECTION III - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

The Public Health Act, 1936, deals with certain enactments relating to public health. Among its provisions are those regarding Sanitation and Buildings; Nuisances and Offensive Trades; Water Supply.

Cleansing of Verminous Premises: During the year 6 houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and disinfection was carried out.

The houses and furniture of prospective tenants of Council houses are examined where necessary for the presence of vermin and treated.

Dustbins: These are provided and maintained by the householders. During 1960 there were 21 instances where the dustbins had not been maintained in a proper state of repair. Informal notices were served and these were complied with, new dustbins being provided.

Provision of Public Conveniences: The Council provides and maintains public conveniences at The Green for men and women and at the rear of the Town Hall for women. In addition, by agreement with the proprietors, toilets situated at The Schooner, Shipwright and Cricketers Inn are available for public use, their cleansing being carried out twice weekly by the Council who also pay for the water used in these toilets.

Provision of Swimming Baths: There are no swimming baths in the district.

Mortuaries: There is no public mortuary in the district. By arrangements between Southwick Council and Shoreham-by-Sea Council bodies from Southwick are received into the public mortuary at Shoreham-by-Sea. During 1960 11 bodies were received from Southwick into the mortuary at Shoreham.

Offensive Trades: There are no offensive trades carried on in the district.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS - Tent, Vans, Sheds, etc.

Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act,

1960

Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which deals with the control, by means of a licensing system, of moveable dwellings, including caravans, ceased to apply to caravans (except for some transitional provisions) on the coming into force on the 29th August, 1960, of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, has two main parts. Part I introduces a licensing system, to be operated by the local authorities for the regulation of the establishment and operation of caravan sites. It deals solely with caravan sites. Part II, on the other hand, amends the law relating to town and country planning generally and not only to caravan sites.

The Act requires that before a site licence can be granted to an applicant, planning permission for use of the land as a caravan site must have been obtained. If the applicant is entitled to the benefit of planning permission the local authority must issue a site licence within two months of the date on which the applicant submits the prescribed particulars. Section 22 of the Act however, provides that before a local planning authority grant permission for the use of a caravan site under Part III of the 1947 Act, they must consult the local authority having the power to issue a site licence for the land in question.

In pursuance of his powers under S.5 (6) of the Act the Minister has specified Model Standards with respect to the lay-out of, and the provision of facilities, services and equipment for, caravan sites or particular types of caravan site.

At the time of coming into operation of this Act there was one site in the district on which there were 5 caravans. There was no planning permission for this site and informal action is being taken in connection with these caravans.

WATER SUPPLY

The Brighton Corporation supplies all the houses in the district.

I am indebted to Mr. Needham Green, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Brighton Corporation Waterworks Engineer for the information given overleaf.

1. The water supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.
2. Bacteriological examinations of both raw and treated waters are made at weekly intervals. In addition daily samples are taken from taps at fixed points on the district. The results have been satisfactory. A general chemical and mineral examination of the raw water is made each month.
3. All the water is obtained from chalk and no evidence of plumbo-solvent action is apparent.
4. Chlorination, with post-ammoniation of all raw waters is practised continuously and surveys of the catchment area are regularly carried out. In the event of a raw water showing evidence of bacterial pollution, such surveys are intensified and appropriate adjustments of chlorine and ammonia dosage are made. In addition, bacteriological examination of the raw and chlorinated water is carried out at daily intervals.
5. The number of dwelling-houses supplied from public water mains is 3963 and the population numbers 11,740. The supply is direct to the houses. There are no standpipes.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL
HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION

The work in connection with these services is the responsibility of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor to whom I am indebted for the information which follows :-

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The whole of the district is served by a system of foul sewers discharging into the Portslade and Southwick Outfall Board's intercepting and tank sewers and from these by a controlled discharge well out at sea.

The Board have, during 1960 carried out the construction of about 244 yards of 24" high level connecting sewer which forms part of a scheme to provide a new underground high level system storage tank which will serve the northern parts of Southwick and Portslade and for this purpose the intercepting sewer in Park Way is to be extended via the Crescent, Hadrian Avenue, and Old Shoreham Road into Portslade. Work on this scheme is due to commence early in 1961.

The Board have no outfalls or overflows into rivers or streams. The construction of the new 48" diameter sea outfall has been completed and this is in use, and the discharge of sewerage from Shoreham-by-Sea is now carried out through this outfall.

Regular inspections of the foreshore are maintained and there is no evidence that the controlled discharge of sewerage is not working effectively as designed to disperse the sewage well out at sea.

There are no cesspools in the district.

During the 5 months August - December (inclusive) the rainfall totalled 30.12 inches, i.e. approximately a years rainfall in 5 months. This caused a quite abnormal rise in the level of the subsoil water so that it was above the level of many of the sewers in the district therefore putting them under pressure from outside. In consequence considerable surcharging of the sewers in the lower part of the district occurred. In one case erosion of the ground around the sewer occurred and the sewer collapsed necessitating reconstruction of some 50' of pipe under very difficult conditions.

Refuse Collection

Refuse is collected by covered refuse collecting vehicles from every house and shop in the district each week. Disposal is by controlled tipping. During 1960 the filling in of the tip at New Salts Farm, Lancing was completed and so tipping was carried out at Adur Recreation Ground area pending completion of work on the establishment of a refuse salvage and separation plant at Halewick Lane, Sompting which will be used jointly by the Southwick U.D.C., Shoreham-by-Sea U.D.C. and the Worthing R.D.C. 16.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

and

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 47 and Section 1 respectively of the above-mentioned Acts, provide for the removal to suitable premises, of persons in need of care and attention. Fortunately, no action under these Sections was necessary during the year. However, assistance on a voluntary basis was given in a number of cases.

Section 50. National Assistance Act, 1948 (Burials and Cremations)

This section places upon the Sanitary Authority, the obligation to cause to be buried or cremated, the body of any person who has died or has been found dead in their area in any case where it appears to the Authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made otherwise than by the Authority.

During 1959 arrangements were made for 2 burials.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The methods used in the destruction of rodents in the District are those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and a Rodent Operator is employed part time for this work.

The following is a summary of the work carried out in 1960:-

| | No. of premises found to be <u>infested</u> | No. of premises <u>cleared</u> |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Dwellinghouses | 81 | 81 |
| 2. Business Premises | 12 | 12 |

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The work of the Department under this Act relates to Sanitary and other arrangements in shops.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| No. of shops in the District | 161 |
| No. of inspections made | 198 |
| No. of defects found | 2 |
| No. of defects remedied | 2 |

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One application for a licence under this Act was received during 1960. This was not granted.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act requires premises to be registered for the use of, and licensed for manufacture or storage of, certain materials used in upholstery and similar operations. The Act is designed to secure the use of clean filling materials.

There are no premises in the district registered or licensed under this Act.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

This Act prohibits the sale or letting of certain heating appliances without effective fireguards.

3 visits in relation to this Act were made during the year. No action was taken under this Act.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Number of observations made in respect of smoke emissions 10.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

This Act came into operation on 27th November, 1960, and makes provision in respect of the control of noise and vibration with a view to their abatement.

SECTION IV - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

This Act makes provision in connection with the following :-

Composition and labelling of food and drugs.
Food unfit for human consumption.
Hygiene in connection with sale, etc., of food to the public.
Registration of premises and licensing of vehicles, etc., in
connection with the sale of food.
Special provisions as to sale, etc. of particular food.
Milk and Dairies.
Provision and Regulation of Markets.
Slaughterhouses and Knackers yards, Cold Air Stores.

The Department has records of 150 Food Premises in the District
where the following food trades are carried on -

| | |
|---|----|
| Butchers | 8 |
| Confections Shop and Bakers | 3 |
| Sweet Shops | 16 |
| Fish (wet) | 4 |
| Fish (fried) | 2 |
| Greengrocery | 10 |
| Grocery | 30 |
| Ice-cream - retail sales | 30 |
| Licensed Premises and Clubs | 16 |
| Milk Distributors | 23 |
| Off Licences | 5 |
| Preparation or manufacture of sausages, etc. | 8 |
| Restaurants and Cafes, kitchens | |
| a) Restaurants, cafes, snack bars, etc. | 5 |
| b) Factory Canteens | 4 |
| c) Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Hostels, etc. | 2 |
| d) Schools | 5 |
| e) Boarding houses and Guest houses | 1 |

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Food Complaints

During the year, 1 complaint was received from a resident about food sold to her which she did not consider fit for human consumption. It related to meat pies and sausage rolls which she alleged were in a mouldy condition.

This complaint was investigated but it was not possible to substantiate it owing to the interval of time between the purchase of the goods and the complaint being made.

Section 9 - (Examination and seizure of suspected food)

An authorised officer of a Council may at all reasonable times examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold or is offered or exposed for sale, or is in possession of, or has been deposited with or consigned to, any person for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale, and if it appears to him to be unfit for human consumption may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a justice of the peace. No formal action was necessary during the year but requests were received from tradespeople for examination of suspected food. Below is the list of foodstuffs found to be unfit for human consumption during the year and which were voluntarily surrendered.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3 Stone Huss | 2 Stone of Cod Fillets. |
| Box 30 Frozen Rabbits | 4 Meat Pies |
| A large quantity of Biscuits | 28lbs. Hind Qtr. Imported Beef. |
| 14 lbs. Beef, Hind Qtr. | 14 lbs. Calfs Livers (Frozen) |

Section 29 - (Milk and Dairies Regulations)

(a) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

There are 24 milk distributors in the district.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

124 samples of milk were taken prior to pasteurisation and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for biological examination for tubercle bacilli and also for Brucella abortus, the latter organism being the cause of undulant Fever.

All the samples gave negative results for tubercle bacilli.

The samples were tested by means of the 'ring' test for Brucella Abortus and 7 samples gave a positive result. In one case the Brucella Abortus organism was isolated.

This milk came from a farm outside the district. The usual measures were taken to deal with this matter.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

These Regulations, operative from 1st October, 1960, as regards producers' licences and on 1st January, 1961, as regards dealers' licences consolidate and re-enact with amendments the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

The principal change affecting the Urban District Council is that dealers' licences, except for a few kinds which will be granted by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, will be granted by the Food and Drugs authority for the area within which are situated the premises at or from which the milk is to be pasteurised, sterilised or sold as the case may be. The Food and Drugs authority for this district is the County Council. The effect of these Regulations is that the Southwick Council will no longer issue dealers' licences.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

Slaughterhouses Reports (Appointed Day) Order, 1959 - The Slaughterhouses (Reports) Direction, 1959.

Under Section 3 (1) of the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 The Council was required to carry out a review of, and after consultation with such organisations as appeared to represent the interests concerned, to report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on:-

- a) the existing and probable future requirements of their district slaughterhouse facilities, having regard to the needs both of persons requiring the use of such facilities and of other persons; and
- b) the slaughterhouse facilities which are, or are likely to become, available to meet those requirements.

Under Section 3 (4) of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 the Council forwarded a report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food stating:-

- (1) That the existing and probable future requirements of the District for slaughterhouse facilities are and will be met adequately by those available within the County Borough of Brighton;
 - (2) that there are no existing slaughterhouses facilities within the Urban District of Southwick nor are any such facilities likely to become available in the future.
-

SECTION V

HOUSING

In relation to housing, Local Authorities have duties under the Housing Acts.

Below are set out the provisions of various parts of the Act and the work carried out by the department during the year.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| <u>Part 11</u> | deals with the provisions for securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses. |
| <u>Part 111</u> | deals with Clearance Areas. |
| <u>Part 1V</u> | deals with the Abatement of Overcrowding. |
| <u>Part V</u> | deals with the Provision of Housing Accommodation. |

Part 11

(Provisions for securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses).

Section 4. (Definition of Standard Fitness)

This section enacts that in determining for any purpose of this Act whether a house is unfit for human habitation, regard shall be had to its condition in respect of the following matters, that is to say -

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| (a) repair, | (e) ventilation, |
| (b) stability, | (f) water supply, |
| (c) freedom from damp, | (g) drainage, |
| (d) natural lighting | (h) facilities for storage, etc. of food. |

and the house shall be deemed to be unfit for human habitation if, and only if, it is so far defective in one or more of the said matters that it is not reasonably suitable for occupation in that condition.

Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1)

3 houses were closed under the provisions of the above named sections of the Housing Act, 1957. This involved the displacement of 3 families comprising a total of 5 persons.

Unfit houses made fit

A total of 25 houses were made fit after informal action by the Council.

Part III - Clearance and Re-development

Section 42 (Power to declare an area a Clearance Area)

No areas were represented during 1960.

| | |
|---|----|
| Number of houses the subject of previous Clearance Orders or Compulsory Orders demolished during the year | 16 |
| Number of families displaced from Clearance Areas | 14 |
| Number of persons displaced | 36 |

Slum Clearance Programme

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 2/60 was received. This suggested that local authorities should take stock of their individual progress, and should take action according to the stage they have reached with their current five-year programme (1955/60). This Circular suggested that local authorities who are likely by the end of 1960 to have work still in hand from the current five-year programme should make it their aim to complete this as soon as possible. The position should be reviewed when they are within, say, eighteen months of completion of the current programme and further proposals should then be prepared and submitted to the Minister.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Total number of houses submitted to Minister on programme for 1955-60 | 230 |
| Total number of houses that have been dealt with in Clearance Areas up to 31st December 1960 | 145 |
| Number of houses remaining to be dealt with | 85 |

Part V - Provision of Housing Accommodation

Between 1st January, 1960 and 31st December, 1960 the following number of new houses were completed in the District.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. By Local Authority - | 26 |
| 2. By Private Enterprise - | 8 |
| | <u>34</u> |

In addition there were under construction at 31st December, 1960 -

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|-----------|
| a) | By Local Authority | - | 43 |
| b) | By Private Enterprise | - | <u>19</u> |
| | | | <u>62</u> |

SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION ACTS, 1899-1923

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

These Acts empower Local Authorities to make advances for the acquisition, construction and improvement of properties.

38 applications for advances were received during the year for the purpose of enabling persons to buy, construct or improve dwellings.

31 applications were approved.

THE HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

Also provides for Local Authorities to pay grants at discretion for improvements.

During 1960 4 discretionary grants were approved.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

This Act came into operation on the 14th June, 1959, and introduced a new system of grants to supplement the existing improvement grants paid at the discretion of the Local Authority under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

The new grants, known as Standard Grants are available towards the cost of improving a house which lacks all or any of the following amenities -

- a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom;
- b) a wash-hand basin;
- c) a hot water supply;
- d) a water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling;
- e) satisfactory facilities for storing food.

These grants can be claimed as a right subject to certain conditions.

No. of applications for Standard Grants approved .. 3

SECTION VI - FACTORIES

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with general health and welfare provisions in factories. These differ according to whether the factory is a power factory or a non-power factory, i.e. whether mechanical power is or is not used.

In the case of non-power factories, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to -

- Cleanliness
- Overcrowding
- Temperature
- Ventilation
- Drainage of floors
- Sanitary Conveniences

In power factories the only duty of the District Council relates to sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories, who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirements relating to provision and maintenance of suitable and sufficient lighting.

District Councils are also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to Outwork.

At the end of the year there were 38 non-power and 18 power factories on the Register.

Homework - Outworkers

Section 110 (List of Outworkers to be kept in certain Trades)

Under this Section, occupiers of every factory and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business or the factory, must keep in prescribed form, lists of outworkers employed in such classes of work as the Secretary of State may by regulations specify.

Details of the work carried out during the year are given on the two following pages.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

| Premises | No. on Register | Number of | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | Inspections | Written Notices | Occupiers Prosecuted |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities | 38 | 59 | - | - |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority | 16 | 24 | - | - |
| (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Total | 56 | 85 | - | - |

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

| Particulars | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | | No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted |
|---|---|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | Found | Remedied | Referred to H.M. Inspector | Referred by H.M. Inspector | |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1) | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Overcrowding (S.2) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unreasonable temperature S.3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| (b) Unsuitable or Defective | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relative to Outwork) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | - |

Part VIII of the Act. Outwork.

There were no Outworkers during the year.

SECTION VII - SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The National Health Service Act, 1946, makes provision for the following services -

1. Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II of the Act)

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board is the Authority responsible for the provision of hospital and specialist services in the area. The Worthing Group Hospital Management Committee is responsible for the day to day administration of the hospitals which are listed below :-

| | | |
|----------------|-----|--|
| Southlands | ... | General Hospital. |
| Worthing | ... | General Hospital. |
| Littlehampton | ... | General Hospital. |
| Swandean | ... | Infectious Diseases. Long Stay Cases. |
| Zachary Merton | ... | Maternity. |

Some of the hospitals of the South East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board administered by the Brighton and Lewes Group Hospital Management Committee also serve the area.

2. Personal Health Services (Part III of the Act)

These are provided in this area by the West Sussex County Council. They are :-

1. The Care of Mothers and young Children.
2. Domiciliary Midwifery.
3. Home Nursing.
4. Health Visiting.
5. Vaccination and Immunisation.
6. Ambulance Service.
7. Prevention of illness, care, and after-care, of persons suffering from illness.
8. Home Help.

3. General Medical and Dental Service (Part IV)

The National Health Service Executive Council is the authority responsible for the purpose of exercising functions with respect to the provision of services under this part of the Act. The Executive Council operates from Chichester.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The West Sussex County Council as Welfare Authority provides a Welfare Service for the Aged and for Handicapped Persons.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The West Sussex County Council in its capacity as Local Education Authority, is responsible for the provision of the School Health Service.

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